WANTS ASSISTANT CUPIDS.

SUGGESTERS OF MATRIMONY ON COM-MISSION ADVERTISED FOR.

MISSION ADTERTISED FOR.

Twenty Per Cent. On what Dear Seventeen Hundred and Mixty-sine and Sweet Two Thousand and Sixteen Pay the Boss.

Mr. H. B. Wellman, who runs a matrimonial bureau at 333 Eighth avenue, advertised resterday morning for agents. A young man who likes to inquire into curious phases of life went to see Mr. Wellman in the afternon, and without telling that gentleman that be was from The Sun office, applied for a job as agent in the matrimonial bureau. Mr. Wellman seemed quite willing to employ him and told him much about the methods of making people marry and what an agent should do.

Mr. Wellman asys he is a success in the business. There are two marriages occurring now on an average every day through his instrumentality, and he has lots more in process of construction and heaps of material for thousands more. The material consists of construction and heaps of material for the services. Mr. Wellman is the custodian of these letters from single women who are thirsty for husbands; glowing descriptions of the applicants, and their photographs and addresses. Mr. Wellman is the custodian of these letters, and by diligent reading of the epistes he contrives to pick out the particular woman needed for some particular man, and then puts them in correspondence or introduces them, and then lets nature take her course and see them married if they will. them, and then lets nature take her course and see them married if they will.

Mr. Wellman, by virtue of the many matches he has made and the many love affairs with which he is now connected, is the Cupid of Gotham. It is true that he doesn't carry a bow and a quiver of arrows, but he wears a moustache instead, and he makes up for the lack of wings by wearing glasses. He also wears the wings by wearing glasses. He also wears the clothes which the customs of Gotham require, but with which the original Cupid dispensed. But as a god of love, Mr. Wellman is just as much of a hustler as the original Eros. Besides, he gets paid in hard cash when he brings two souls together, and that's what the son of Aphrodite never could read about himself in any newspaper, no matter how early he got up in the morning or how much he advertised.
Cupid wasn't shaved resterday when he talked to the applicantifor a job as an assistant in the business. In fact, he looked as if he nadn't been shaved since last week. However, that didn't interfers with the ease of his manner nor the glibness of his tongue. Besides, the stuble on his face harmonized with the diagy furniture and faded carpet and grimed wall paper of the bower which is called the reception parlor, and which is the blace where the patrons and patronesses of the dealer in hearts meet to be introduced. It is the front room on the first floor, just above areandy store. The building, 338 Eighth avenue, has a commonplace exterior, and the buildings all around for blocks and blocks up and down the avenue are given up to shop-keepers, who occupy the ground-floor stores, and to families who live in the upper stories. They are not large, imposing buildings, and the stores on Eighth avenue near Twentyseventh street are not as elegant as those on fixth avenue or Broadway, and so on the whole this matrimonial bureau, or bower of Cupid, seems planted in queer surroundings for an institution of its kind.

The room in which Mr. Wellman meditatively rubbed his hand over his stubbled chin and talked about his marriage business yesterday was not an artistic apartment, nor even one of that cleanliness and comfort in which a young man would like to meet for the first time the girl whom he was going to love and marry. It was more cheerless than the "parlor" of a common boarding house, and nowhere was there evidence of the touch of a woman's hand, even a scrub woman's. There wer clothes which the customs of Gotham require but with which the original Cupid dispensed.

You want to be an agent for me?" ques-tioned the moustachiced, stubbled-checked,

"You want to be an age."

"You want to be an age."

tioned the moustachioed, stubbled-cheeked.

trousered Oupid.

"That's what I came to see about."

"Well I want agents. I want thom in this city and all over the country, and I think you might make a good one. Of course-let me see, you say you live in New York—well, New York is a good field, but not as good as some other towns, and of course you would have to study my methods and be willing to begin in the third class. That's where I put all applicants, no matter who they are. You could begin there right away. If you have any regular business you needn't give it up. Fast is, sir, it would be better to continue in it. Then you could start your canvassing among your could start your canvassing among your bon't tell them you are in it would be better to continue in it. Then you could start your canvassing among your friends. Don't tell them you are in the business but approach the subject indirectly. Tell them you have heard about the matrimonial bureau and know of a friend who got his wife here. It will set your friends thinking. By and by you can show some one of these friends a gopy of the show some one of these friends a copy of the paper which I publish, the New Fork Capid; tell him you found it in a car, and give it to him. He will read it, and perhaps he will be interested enough to call upon us or communicate with us. If he does, and makes any arrangement with us, you shall have 20 per cent. of his fees as your commission." rangement with us, you shall have 20 per cent. of his fees as your commission."
But do you think the men of New York care to meet women in this way, women whom they would care to marry? And supposing that one strends raise this objection; what shall an agent answer?"

ones friends raise this objection; what shall an agent answer?"

That's just it. That's just the objection that is often raised. But it is easy to knock it down with argument. Hefor such cases to me, and I will say that I can prove that all the ladies who are on my lists are respectable. There are 4,000 of them, and they come from all the walks of life. Some are rich and some are boor; some are well educated and some are real ignorant. However, they are all moral and honest, and we won't have anything to do with those who are not. If I promise that any man who comes here anxious to find a wife shall have guarantees of the truth of all the slatements we make about them, that he shall have a full opportunity for examination, what more can he ask for? As my agent you can refer any one to me for proof upon this point." Suppose, however, that a young man says he doesn't consider the woman modest or possessed of true reflement who will seek marriage through such means as yours, what then shall the agent serving."

Buppose, however, that a young man says he doesn't consider the woman modest or possessed of true refinement who will seek marriage through such means as yours, what then shall the agent say?"

"Tell him that it isn't a disgrace for any weman to say she would like to be married. I ask you, is it degrading for a lady of marriageable age to say to her friends that sne would like to have a lover, and would like some day to be married to him. Of course there is nothing wrong in that. So, when such a lady linds that she doesn't meet the class of men that would afford her a husband, is it any wrong for her to resert to our system? There is no publicity about it. She can study over the descriptions of all the men whom we have on our books. Of course she doesn't know their names, but she can inform herself from our lists about their age, weight, height, employion, nationality, occupation, religion, the value of their property, their income, their health, their other personal characteristics and all the things that can be given in words to describe a man. When she has found one who suits her we put her in communication with him. They may write to each other under assumed names, and if the correspondence is satisfactory they may meet and then they may give it up or they may get married. Think, my young friend, what an instrument of good you may make yourself in this wicked world, if you become a helper with me in bringing such people to cother. Their happiness is due to you, and you have that for your reward besides the share of the fee which the bursau gets."

The tunid of Gotham is enthuelastic even in his religious and her rubbed his hands together as he spoke and leaned over in his char and looked appealingly at his visitor. The young man said he wasn't sure that he wanted to decide immediately about going into the love business right away, certainly not without hinking about it and the probable broth, and then he asked what kind of men it duce the men in the with a world of her her whom a side of the probable broth

duce them to find their wives via the matrimenial bureau.

"Men who are somewhat settled in life." responded Mr. Wellman. "I find that American gris of from 10 to 24 don't want to have anything to do with the young men of their own are. They want those who are from 25 to 30 years old. I think they are right. They know that the young men under 25 are not fixed in their too sitons. A young man of 24 is one thing to day and snother thing to-morrow. The girls don't caire for that sort of fellow. Even the men of older years are in greater demand. Look at our advertisements, and you can see what kind of men the ladies are after."

At this point Mr. Wellman left the room and stepped into his private office in the rear. He says he has ten cerks at work there busy with correspondence and the books of the love factory. He brought out a copy of the New York thand. It is atten-page paper, published monthly. The April number, which he showed, has sly pages of advertisements describing all sorte of men and women who want to get wedded and aren't afraid to trust Mr. Wellman in their endeavors to find the right puriner. Here is a sample advertisement:

176. I wand the to torm the acquaintance of a gentenna of sood maines qualifications between the and su, who send value a true woman's efforts to make home bright and happy.

an's requirements will send "My dear 1769" a note: she may answer it, they may meet, they may marry. The number 1769, or an assumed nams, will be the sole title by which the lady will be known until she chooses to reveal her identify.

identity.

Here are some more specimens:

she agras, thinks if her ideal saw her photograph at Cupids 20fdee he would write to her.

The men's advertisements are somewhat similar. Often they are longer and mention more of the points they possess and the points they demand. Mr. Wellman said he wanted his agents to push the paper with the people talked with, for the paper alone would convince many of the extent and honesty of the business. "The current number has advertisements," he says, "from patrons in Canada, Germany, Asia, and the Sandwich Islands, bestides hundreds from the United States. The agents will get a profit on all the papers they cell. After a man has succeeded in the third class in getting people to communicate with the hureau, we then have them do work of the second class. We make them our agents limmore responsible and delicate forms of the work, and after they have proved their fitness in that capacity we shall make them agents of the first class, and let them have a branch office in some large city."

in trouble she accompanied him to the rooms which he had provided for her in Mrs. Harri-

in trouble she accompanied him to the rooms which he had provided for her in Mrs. Harriman's flat in Brooklyn. This occurred about ten days before the girl's death. When Miss Cody's condition became alarming, Dudgeon summoned his friend, Dr. Hall, from Locust Valley by telegraph, and the latter, who called other physicians in consultation, remained in attendance until her death. The Rev. Dr. Kendig of the Hanson Place Methodist Church performed the marriage ceremeny the evening before the girl's death.

All these facts were disclosed at the inquest, and the prosecuting authorities do not expect to be able to present any additional ones at the trial. Dudgeon admitted his relations with the girl and also that he had sent her a package containing medicine and an instrument with instructions as to the manner of using them a few days before he brought her to Brooklyn. Assistant District Attorney Clark is conducting the prosecution, and the accused is defended by ex-Judge Reynolds and Thomas E. Pearsall. A jury was obtained in the course of several hours. Police Captain Kenny was the only witness examined. He testified to two visits which Dudgeon had made to the Bergen street station a few days after Miss Cody's death and to certain admissions made by Dudgeon, which were in effect that he had written to Miss Cody about her condition and sent her medicine and an instrument. Dudgeon wore a thick brown moustache when he called at the station but had shaved it off before the inquest. Dudgeon acknowledged his intimacy with Miss Cody. The trial was adjourned until to-morrow.

C. F. Candiani, an Italian dector, who gave some damaging testimony against Dudgeon at the inquest has gone to Washington Territory, and will not be a witness at the trial. He testified before the Coroner that Dudgeon had confessed to him that he had got Miss Cody in serious trouble but that he knew certain methods of relieving her.

THE CRIME OF THE PUBLI CART. Our Civilized Way of Treating a Decent Woman who Breaks an Ordinance.

On the ground floor of a little frame house at 42 Marion street is a tiny shop kept by M. Matulewich. He repairs sewing machines, and, small as the store is, uses half of it for a living room for his family. As important a family possession as his horse to a truckman is the push cart used in carrying sewing machines to and from the store. When the business of the day is over the cart is pulled into the store, where it gobbles up, like some greedy monster, all the spare room there is. In the morning, in order that the family may move around, it is pushed out to the curb and there secured

by an iron chain and a padlock to a lamppost. Mrs. Matulewich was astir first vesterday morning. She pushed the cart out to the curb. morning. She bushed the cart out to the curb, and was preparing to fasten it when she felt a rough grasp on her arm, and before she knew that she was a prisoner she was on her way to the Mulberry street police station. Mrs. Matulewich had a small shawl wrapped around her shoulders, but her head was bare and her feet were protected only by a pair of loose house slippers. She protested against such treatment, and wanted to know why she was arrested.

slippera. She protested against such treatment, and wanted to know why she was arrested.

"I told you before about that cart obstructing the sidewalk," said the policeman, "and now I'm going to lock you up."

Mr. Matulewich ran eut and asked the policeman to arrest him and let his wife go, but the policeman wouldn't, and hurried the woman off to the police station. A charge of violating a corporation ordinance was made against her, and then she was led through the atreets to the Tombs Police Court. Here, in accordance with the brutal custom which nobody dreams of amending, she was thrust in among a lot of filthy men and fallen women and kept there ustil she was arraigned. In the mean time Mr. Matulewich and his landlord, Mr. Everson, had got a note from the wife of Justice O'Heilly certifying to the good character of Mrs. Matulewich, and armed with this, they hurried to the court. The charge against Mrs. Matulewich read like this:

That she did then and there obstruct the sidewalk of said arreet by chaining a push cart to the imp poet, to the anonyance of the residence of the sulphorhood.

Justice Ford solemnly warned Mrs. Matule-

the amerance of the residents of the neighborhood.

Justice Ford solemnly warned Mrs. Matulewich and discharged her. The policeman was John F. Poole.

Mr. Everson said that he and his tenants have been annoyed ever since last summer, when he tried to induce the police is stop a lot of toughs from playing ball in the street. When the police wouldn't pay any attention to his complaints he wrote a letter to Mayor Hewitt, who stirred the police up. The police threatened to get square with him, he said, and the arrest of Mr. Matulewich was only a sample. The sidewalks in the neighborhood are liberally obstructed with less harmless things than push carts, especially on the corners, where stacks of beer kegs are piled and where groups of idle mon gather after nightfall.

The Penobscot Clear of fee to Banger. BANGOR, April 1 .- The ice in the Penobscot, which had been breaking up for a week previous, finally left the river on Saturday evening, and the first vessels of the season ar rived at Bangor on Sunday afternoon. The weather is, however, colder and more disagreeable now than at almost any time in March, and the month of April was ushered in with a furious snow storm. To-day sleighs and pungs were on the streets again after a month's rest. There is still considerable snow in the woods, but none in the southern part of the State. The country roads in this vicinity are almost impassable.

They'll Joke About Anything on 'Change. The trustees of the Gratuity Fund of the Produce Exchange anneumoes yesterday an increase in the lump sum paid to heirs of dead members from \$8,000 to \$8,000. The limit allowed by the fund is \$11,000. Addanvors to find the right purtner. Here is a This will doubless be reached about a year from now. From that time the assessments and interest on the from that time the assessments and interest on the general fund will go toward making the fund self-suplement of good making and the time will then be at hand when the send value a time woman's efforts to make home with and happy.

They can then "look forward to death without the mare they can the bound of a speculation on the wong side of the market," as a member put it yesterday.

A BITTER FAMILY QUARREL Joseph S, Odell Wants his Deceased Wife Brother and Sister Arrested,

Three warrants were placed in the hands of Superintendent Campbell of the Brooklyn police yesterday for the arrest of Desire P. Smith, his wife Anna, and his sister, Mrs. Pauline Boughton, all of Elizabeth, on the charge of grand larceny made by their brother -law, Joseph S. Odell of Brooklyn. Joseph S. Odell is a son of a journalist of the same name who was well known in Chicago and the South several years ago. His mother, after his father's death, married Pliny E. Smith of Brocklyn, a well-known insurance man. At the time of this marriage Mr. Smith was a windows with three children, Desire P., Pauline L., and Clara. Odell, who is about 25 years old, went to live with his mother and step-father. Contrary to the wisnes of both of them, no fell in love with and married Clara, his step-tather's youngest daughter. The brother and sister of this young lady, two of the persons for whose arrest the warrants have just been issued, were particularly opposed to this marriage, and they utterly ignored Mrs. Odell. Mr. and Mrs. Pilny E. Smith, although they had been opposed to the marriage, forgave the young couple. Brooklyn, a well-known insurance man. At

young couple.

About a month ago Mrs. Odell became very sick and, feeling that she was about to die, sent a message to her brother and sister in Elizabeth to come and see her. No attention was paid to this message. On March 16 the young wife died. The alleged larceny of which her brother, sister, and sister-in-law are accused in the warrants took place on the day of the funeral. Mr. Odell told the story as follows to a Suy reproper:

the funeral. Mr. Odell told the story as follows to a Sun reporter:

It is not a pleasant thing to make this story public, but since Desire Smith and his wife and Mrs. Pauline L. Boughton have repused to make reparation for the wrong they have done me. I have appealed to the law and I mean to punish them. Although they were my wife a relatives they have always treated her shamefully. They indignantly spurned her request to see them when she was dying. They appeared on the day of the funeral, however, and Paulins at once said to me: Where are the valuables that Clara left? They belonged to my mother and I want thom.

of the funeral, however, and Pauline at once agid to me. Where are the valuables that ments," he says. "Irom patients he lands be deferment, Asia and the Sumited States. The sides hundreds from his succeeded in the third class in goals to be made them our agents of the second class. We make them our agents in more responsible and delicate forms of the work, and after they have proved their fitness in that capacity we shall make them agents of the first class, and let them have a branch office in some large city."

FRANK DUDUGON ON TRIAL.

The Death of Miss Cody Under Investigation is a Brooklyn court.

Frank P. Dudgeon was put on trial yesterday in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, accused of complicity in causing the death of Miss Kitty A. Cody, which occurred at Mrs. Harriman's flat, in Flatbush avenue, on the morning of Jan. 16, a few hours after his marrisage to her. The court room was crowded with spectators. Dudgeon is one of the best-known and most lively young men on Long Island. He had an income of \$20,000 a year, kept a yacht and fast horses, and ran a big establishment at Locust Valley. He was a widower of two years' standing when he met Miss Cody, who belonged to a rather poor but respectable family living a few miles from Locust Valley. He satentions to the girl were displeasing to her family, but she finally became infatuated with him, and after she got in trouble she accompanied him to the rooms which he had provided for her, in Mrs. Harri.

SHALL WE GO ON BLOWING UP?

SHALL WE GO ON BLOWING UP? Gas Will Leak, the Companies Say-Sleep-

ing Explosions Under U. All. The Board of Electrical Control met yes erday in the Mayor's office with representa tives of the gas companies and the electrical companies to discuss the prevention of gas explosions in the subways. The office was prowded with engineers and officials of the different corporations.

Edward Lauterbach, President of the Subway Construction Company, read a communication from Leonard F. Beckwith, the company's engineer, who said that the minimum leakage of gas was 20 per cent. in the older parts of the city and 15 in the newer districts. The constant use of blowers at the manholes of the subways was necessary to prevent an explosive accumulation of gas, which the smallest spark would fire. These sparks were not produced, he said, by the electric current, John P. Kennedy, the President of the Mutual Gas Company, and the other gas men admitted that the mains leak, but said it was impossible to prevent it, as the lighter parts of the gas excaped through the cast iron pipes, even where there is no joint. They thought it impossible that this gas could make any trouble or get into basements or sewers, as it would work right up to the surface through the ground.

The Commissioner of Public Works informed Mr. Kennedy that there was a sower manhole near the Grand Central Depot from which gas can be drawn by n stop cock, and will burn several minutes with a flame reaching ten or fifteen feet high.

Mr. Kennedy's suggestion that the subways could be ventilated by pipes put in at two explosive accumulation of gas, which the

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The Commissioner of Public Works informed Mr. Kennedy that there was a sower manhole near the Grand Central Depot from which gas can be drawn by a stop cock, and will burn several minutes with a flame reaching ten or fifteen feet high.

Mr. Kennedy's suggestion that the subways could be ventilated by pipes put in at two different levels in the manholes was said by Engineer Beckwith to be of no value. Mr. Kennedy was sure that the gas could be kept out of the subways if they were coated with asphalt cement, but he was also sure that it would not do any good to coat the gas mains were property on which they paid taxes; that fiftheir gas escaped that was loss enough for them, and that anybody who was concerned in the matter was bound to protect himself and his proposition was that type company's pipes were property on which they paid taxes; the manholes was said by fiftheir gas escaped that was loss enough for them, and that anybody who was concerned in the matter was bound to protect himself and his proposition was that type company's pipes were property on which they paid taxes; that fiftheir gas escaped that was loss enough for them, and that anybody who was concerned in the matter was bound to protect himself and his proposition was that type company said that his company's mains had only been down four years and were laid in the best possible manner, yet they had trouble with leaking and the proposition was the proposition was concerned in the matter was bound to protect himself and his proposition was company in the proposition was the proposition was the proposition was that type the parties to the agreement of last Mrs. Here united in sustaining part of Mrs. Every the other part.

John Van Gassbeek, formerly manager of the carpet department at the Tenth street the Tenth street the Carpet department at the East that before he gave u

The Borden Horse Case Bettled.

FALL RIVER, April 1 .- An interesting litigation, which has been in the courts for two years, has just been settled here. The suit was between Park Commissioner M. C. D. Borden of New York and his cousin, Spencer Borden of this city. Two years ago the former bought of his cousin the saddle horse Leone, which he desired for his son. He gave \$1,000 for the animal, which a few years ago contested with Hamlet, then owned by Charles Pailley of Mid-Hamlet, then owned by Charles Pailley of Midway, Ky., the honor of being the finest saddle horse in the United States. Commissioner Borden claims that he was deceived, and that the animal was unsound when sold him. He had paid for it, but Spencer Borden insisted that the trade had been a fair one and refused to return the money or take the horse back. In the trial last winter Dr. Liantaud, President of the New York Veterinary College, and other experts testified that Leone was not sound when she came to Mr. Borden's stables in New York. The jury disagreed and a new trial was to be held this week, when Spencer Borden decided to settle the case. According to the terms of the settlement he takes back the horse and repays Commissioner Borden the \$1,000 with interest to the time of actiement, together with the cost of the courts.

At Last We'll Get Some Streets Paved. The Aldermen's Committee on Streets, despite Chairman Fitzsimons's dissenting vote decided yesterday to report favorably on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pub lie Works. D. Lowber Smith. County Demo-crat, to repaye the following named streets: crat, to repaive the following named streets:

First street, from Avenue A to Blouston street; Fortyeighth street, from Rieventh avenue to North River;
cighth street, from Rieventh avenue to North River;
Thirty-third street from Fourth to Lexington avenue;
Scammel street, from Water to Grand; Little Marien,
from Pince, 200 feet north; Wall, from Broadway to
Fearl street; Chambers, from Park row to Greenwich;
New Chambers, from Park row to Cherry; Commerce,
from Bleecker to Barrow; Little Twelfith from Ninth to
Tenth avenues; Liberty place, from Liberty street;
Candien lane: Theatre alley, from Ann to Beekman
street; Hague afreet, from Pearl to Clift, Birmingham,
from Madison to Henry; Staple, from Jay to Harrison;
Collister, from Bench to Laipht, and Twenty-eighth
street, from Ninth avenue to Fenth.

Four of Their Children Drowned.

CLINTON, Mo., April 1 .- John Boyles, a resident of the southern part of this county, attempted to cross Grand River, which was much swollen, with his wife and six children in a wagon yesterday. The wagon was over-turned in midstream, and four of the children were drowned. Mr. Boyles, by almost super-human efforts, saved his wife and two of the children. The oldest of the drowned children was a girl of 14 years.

Weddings Don't Protect Concert Halls. The Corporation Counsel has given his opinion to the Police Commissioners that Sunday wedding par-ties may be held without interference by the police in halfs which hold a license from the Board of Excise. The Police Commissioners think that Mr. Reekman has The Fotice Commissioners think that Mr. Beekman has erred on the liberal side of his opinion, since it conflicts with the decision of Judge Danles, that all places holding an excise license must remain absolutely closed from midnight on Seaturday till 5 o'clock on Monday mersing. But they will willingly take Mr. Beckman's advice. Should concert saloons however, attempt to evade the law by setting up Sunday wedding entertainments, the pulies will make arrests wedding or no wedding. THE STEWART CASE RESUMED

MRS, WETHERELL TAKES UP HER TESTIMONY REGARDING THE WILL,

She Dentes that She Does Not Wish to Mave the Will of A. T. Stewart Sin-tained-No Agreement with Miss Butler, Mrs. Wetherell again took the witness chair when the Stewart will case was resumed resterday, after an intermission of nearly six weeks. She wore deep mourning, her father, Judge Smith, having died in the interval When she was on the stand before her testimony as to what Mrs. Stewart said in regard to her relations with Judge Hilton was objected to by Messra. Root and Russell, the latter's counsel, on the score that she was an interest ed witness. They claimed that by signing the agreement of last May, providing for the disposition of the Stewart estate in the event of the will being broken, she had put herself within the forfeiture clause of the will, and was, therefore, interested in the success of she was called to testify. Surrogate Ransom sustained the objection on the grounds adeanced and decided that Mrs Watherell had aunt's will, because her signing the agreement was an act of opposition to the will such as the forfeiture clause declared caused loss of all rights under it. She therefore was an interested witness, and could not testify to anything Mrs. Stewart said that had bearing on the

Mrs. Stewart said that had bearing on the pending suit.

On the resumption of the case yesterday Judge Choate asked Mrs. Wetherell a number of questions as to what Mrs. Stewart had told her regarding the transfer of the Stewart business to Judge Hilton, the nature of the transfer, and Mrs. Stewart's understanding of it, in order to have this decision of the Surrogate that she was an interested witness again formally made that he might take exceptions to it. When he had got in about half a dozen exceptions, Mr. Choate proceeded to examine the witness on the basis that while she could testify but little as to what Mrs. Stewart did, and nothing as to what she said that was material), she was a competent witness as to what Judge Hilton and others who had relations with Mrs. Stewart said or did. The first question was:

"Do you know how often Judge Hilton called on Mrs. Stewart after Mr. Stewart's death?"

"Every day."

"Every day."
"Oftener than once a day?"
"Yes, generally twice—once in the morning and the second time in the evening."
"Where were his interviews with Mrs. Stewart held?"
"Sometimes in her room, sometimes down stairs." "Did Judge Hilton see her alone?"

"Did Judge Hilton see her area."
"Generally."
"You lived with Mrs. Stewart a long time?"
"Yes. from April. 1878, to January. 1879."
"Yes. from April. 1878, to January. 1879."
"During that time did you have knowledge
of Judge Hilton giving orders as to the management of the house?"
"Yes. but I do not remember instances."
"Did you, while residing with Mrs. Stewart,
hear Judge Hilton, in her presence, give orders regarding the management or equipment
of the house?" ders regarding the management or equipment of the house?

The question was objected to, admitted, and exception taken. The witness made practically the same answer as before.

In answer to further questioning she said that when Mrs. Stewart went to the store in Tenth street Judge Hilton would tell her what to get, and order the goods for her, At a garden party in Saratoga he told her she was not properly dressed, and ought to change her gown, which she did, with the witness's assistance. He constantly gave her presents of all sorts, often valuable ones, flowers frequently. He would leave them behind him when he called on Saturd's,

Mr. Devine, the witness's own counsel, now examined her.
"Was your answer to Rosalie Butler's petition in good faith?"

Then you wish to have the will sustained? "Yos."

"Have you ever designed or intended, discetting indirectly, to institute proceedings to et aside, make void, or annul any provisions of frs. Stewart's will?"

"In executing the agreement, had you any such intention or design?" "No."
"Have you ever directly or indirectly had any agreement with Rosalie Butler or any member of her family that you were to aid her or them to set aside, make void, or annul the will or any of the codicie?"
"No."

"No."

The witness having said on her direct examination that she had attended the trial because she had been subpronsed (she produced the subpronse in proof of her assertion). Judgo Leslie W. Russell, on cross-examination, got her to acknowledge that she was not subprensed until after she signed the agreement which perhaps has cost her the loss of her legacy of \$200,000.

Boy of \$200,000.

Did you hear any expressions of dissatisfaction when Mrs. Stewart's will was read?" Judge Russell asked soon after.

"No: everybody kept quiet. If they were dissatisfied, they kept it to themselves, Charles Butler said.

COMMISSIONER GROVER CLEVELAND. The Ex-President Invited to Help Assess

High Bridge Park Lands. Judge Abraham R. Lawrence yesterday appointed Grover Cleveland, Charles Condert and Leicester Holme a Commission of Esti mate and Assessment for the new High Bridge Park. The Commission's duties will be to determine the value of the lands to be condemned and to be taxed. The property owners demned and to be taked. The property owners whose lands will be benefited by the new park are to bear half the expense. Among those recommended by the property owners as Commissioners were Mr. Holme, ex-Collector Hedden, Eugene Ives. John H. Watson, and Francis M. Birby. Judge Lawrence says he appointed Mr. Cleveland out of his own head because of his fitness.

A Big Carpenters' Strike,

Sr. Louis, April 1 .- About 1,200 of the 2,000 carpenters in this city went on strike this morning. The causes leading to this action are a demand of the men for a eight-hour day and forty cents per hour as standard wages. The bosses have generally conceded the eight-hour day, but are divided about the wages, many of them being unwilling to give more many of them being unwilling to give more than thirty cents per bour. In addition to this, the men are much agitated over the fact that the bosses "persistently ignore the Brother-hood of Carpenters," and say they are determined to have recognition as an organization. The men are firm in their position, and as the boss carpenters decline to recognize the demands of their former employees, a bitter struggle is probable. Work on a large number of buildings has been suspended, and there is much solicitude as to the outcome of the trouble.

A Stomach Pump Saved Him. POUGHEREPSIE. April 1 .- Fred Mowers of Pleasant Valley received a call from Jennie Lake on Sunday evening. Mowers's father did not approve of the young man keeping company with her and ordered her out of his house. Young Mowers told his father she must stay or he would kill himself. Soon afterward Jennie left, and after she had soon atterward Jennie left, and after sie had gone young Mowers took a box of liough ou flats from a closet and swallowed a inresquantity of it, which took immediate effect. A physician was hastily summoned and succeeded, by the use of a stomach pump, in relieving the would-be suicide and saving his life. In fact, he has so far recovered that he has been walking about the village to-day with Jennie.

A Squaw Man Killed by his Wife. HANCOCK, Dak., April 1 .- Old William Edwards, a squaw man, who had the mail contract from Washburn to Coal Harbor, was murdered on Saturday by his squaw wife. The old man, who had a wife and family in Montana, bought the young Indian girl from her parents for \$40. She tried to leave him several times with a founger man, but Edwards baffed each attempt. Saturday morange, while he was lying in bed, the squaw out his throat from ear to ear.

RHODE ISLAND'S STATE ELECTION. The Resubmission of the Prohibitory

Amendment the Only Issue. PROVIDENCE, April 1.—On Wednesday will be hold in Rhode Island the first State election since the Presidential campaign. The contest has not been enlivened by oratorical display. With the exception of a feeble attempt to rally the Democracy in Music Hall and a few gatherings in suburban places, the two leading parties have refrained from public demonstration. Why is not clearly apparent. The thousands of new voters recently admitted by the repeal of the property qualification which King Charles II. Imposed about 225 years ago ought to have an opportunity to hear party principles expounded by representative partisans. The new electors are doubtless in need of political education, for which heretofore they have felt no need, even if they have had any desire. Now that they are freemen in the full meaning of that word, it is but fair that they should be informed by men who can speak with responsibility and authority of the aims and principles of the candidates for their suffrages.

The principal issue is the repeal of prohibition, coming up in the form of the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment. Both Democrats and Republicans, so far as the party platforms give expression to party sentiment, favor resubmission, and ex-Gov, Davis, the Democratic candidate, and Herbert W. Ladd, the Republican nominee for Governor. were among the signers of the petitions in bewere among the signers of the petitions in the half of resubmission. Opposed to interference with the prohibitory amendment are the anti-saloon Republicans and the Prohibitionists. The former profess to have separated from the party for the occasion only. The latter main-tain a permanent organization. Apart from resubmission, there is virtually no question at stake.

tain a permanent organization. Apart from resubmission, there is virtually no question at stake.

The anti-saloon Republicans are preparing to make vigorous efforts to obtain a majority of the General Assembly. In this they cannot succeed, although they may defeat an election on the first trial in several of the towns, and, as to the election of a Governor, they may assist in throwing that into the General Assembly.

An apple of discord has been cast into the ranks of the Democracy by the nomination of Mr. Augustus S. Miller on the Providence ticket for the General Assembly. In 1887 excouncilman-James McNaily received the Democratic nomination for Mayor. Mr. McNaily is a thorough Rhode Islander, a man of intelligence and capacity, and, so far as speech and appearance indicate, as American as Mr. Miller himself. But the "Mc" prefix in Mr. McNaily's name was like a red flag to a buil with certain of the Democracy. Mr. Miller was put on the course as an "anti-Mo" candidate, for that is what his nomination really meant. McNaily was defeated, and a Republican elected. Now Mr. Miller bobs up as a nominee for the Gen. what his nomination really meant. McNally was defeated, and a Republican elected. Now Mr. Miller bobs up as a nominee for the General Assembly; and—well, the wake is set down for April 3, in the evening.

NEW MEN FOR MARKET CLERKS. A Coming Raid on Sublessors-McAdam in Exile-Au Appent,

The suspended market clerks were deflnitely dropped yesterday. The vacancies made are in the places of Assistant Clerk Schoonmaker and Deputy Collectors Williams and McLaughlin.

Comptroller Myers made these further apcoluments: William P. Shearman, Supervisor of Accounts in the Finance Department, a new office, the salary for which has not yet been fixed; Putnam Conklin, Thurber, Whyland & Co.'s butter man, to be Clerk of Markets in place of Henry Woltman; John Clark and Leo conneberg to be deputy market collectors. Clark is Leader William P. Mitchell's right-

Clark is Leader William P. Mitchell's righthand man in the Tenth district, County Democracy, and was likely to lose his place as a
United States Treasury Agent. Someberg is
a Fourteenth District County Democrat, and
was recently removed from the office of the
Commissioners of Accounts by the new Tammany Commissioners.

The work of getting at and collecting the
arrearages, and of knocking teut the sublessors will be undertaken at once by the new
force and Superintendent, Daly, under instructions which were renewed in writing and at
lengthy-setroday by Comptroiler Myers. Permits for stands that are unoccupied, or that
have been sublet, will be revoked.

The market investigation hearing will probably be resumed to-morrow or next day.
As for Graham McAdam, the suspended Chief
Cierk of the Market Bureau, Judge Lawrence
refused yesterday to let him come back from
exile without perif of Ludlow street jail.

Judge Ingraham committed McAdam for
contempt for refusing to answer questions
asked by the Commissioners of Accounts. No

exile without peril of Ludlow street jail.

Judge Ingraham committed McAdam for contempt for refusing to answer questions asked by the Commissioners of Accounts. No order was entered that was appealable. Judge Lawrence says:

I am asked to vacate the warrant of commitment, and to make an order determining the question which arose before Mr. Justice Ingraham. The counsel have not referred me to any authority which decides that I have the nower to vacate a commitment leaves by another Justice in a case in which the private too the order desired and are in which the private too of the Court clearly appears, and after both sides have had an opportunity of theiry heard.

I do not see how that all the private decides that I have the adventual order should be hadre up an adverse of the decident has refused to enter such an order. It follows, therefore, that this application must be dented.

Poter Mitchell, McAdam's lawyer, said that Peter Mitchell, McAdam's lawyer, said that he would appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and thence carry the case to the Court of Appeals, where he expects to win on the point of the irrelevancy of the questions put to McAdam and the Irregularities in the proceedings of the Commissioners of Accounts.

NINTH AVENUE EXPRESSES.

There Are Six a Day Now, Three Trains

A new express train began running yesterday morning over the Ninth avenue elevated railroad. The train was composed of four ears of the same style as those now in use on the Bixth avenue road. The train was drawn by Engine No. 40, and was in charge of Condu tor No. 5.034. It left 155th street and Eighth avenue at 8:28 A. M., and arrived at Rector

avenue at 8:28 A. M., and arrived at flector street thirty-five minutes later. There are now six express trains running on the Minth avenue elovated road, three down in the morning and three up in the afternoon. The morning trains leave 155th street at 8:03, 8:28, and 9:03 o'clock, arriving at Rector street at 8:38, 9:03, and 9:38 o'clock. The up trains leave Rector street at 4, 4:38, and 5 o'clock, arriving at 155th street at 4:33, 5:10, and 5:37 o'clock.

o'clock.
The express trains stop at 125th, Fifty-ninth,
Forty-second. Fourteenth, Desbrosses, Franklin, Barclay, and Cortlandt streets, all making
a schedule time of thirty-five minutes for the trip.
The running of the train yesterday morning had not been previously announced, and the had not been previously announced, and the passengers on the up-town stations were mighty glad to see it.

Poughkeepsie Opposed to the John Guy Vassar Hospital.

POUGRKEEPSIE, April 1 .- A preamble and resolutions were passed by the Common Counell to-night reciting that there is in this city Home for the Friendless which places no restrictions on condition of birth, and where children other than orphans are received on payment of a small sum for their board, and that therefore, while fully appreciating the philanthropy of John Guy Vassar in providing an orphan asylum, yet the Council, as representatives of the taxpayers, believe that the bill now before the Legislature, incorporating the John Guy Vassar Orphan Asylum, should not become a law, because, among other reasons, there is no necessity for exempting it from tax to the extent asked; that it provides for only one class of unfortunates—legitimate orphan children born in Dutchess county—which necessarily limits its benefactions to that class; and to that extent only, if at all, will it take the pince of the present Home of the Friendless; that the general law for incorporating institutions of this character is amply sufficient to meet the wants of the John Guy Vassar Orphan Asylum.

The Senate bill gives the asylum the College Hill property in this city, free from tax, and \$150,009 in addition, which is a greater privilege than even the churches have. that therefore, while fully appreciating the

Trying to Corner May Wheat,

Sr. Louis, April 1 .- It is said that the speculators who are long in May wheat in Chicago are trying to corner the same option in this city. Flour gossip has it that the Green Commission Company are long for John B Lyon of Chicago, who is one of the principal traders in that market, and generally supposed to stand in with Fairbank and Old Hutch in the May deal now working in Chicago. Another report is that certain elevator companies in this city are the principal longs. Some color was given to this the other day by the heavy buying of May by Samuel & Gessier, a firm that has a large elevator clientage here. It is said the elevators are long both in actual wheat and May, too.

the elevators are long both in actual wheat and May, too.

Nothing definite can be arrived at concerning the shortage of May wheat. The buils say it is from 2.000,000 to 3.000,000 bushels, and it is asserted that John B. Lyon alone is long 1.500,000 bushels in this market. Who the shorts are cannot be ascertained. Some of the shorts were scared enough this morning to run the price of May up to 95% cents but it dropped back later to 94 cents. A strong tip was out attention to the shorts were scared enough this morning to run the price of May up to 95% cents, but it dropped back later to 94 cents. A strong tip was out attention to the shorts which it is easid, the buils will take up and run into a deal if they can.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN CANADA.

New Yorkers Connected with a Fish, Oil and Guano Company on the St. Lawrence. QURBEC, April 1 .- Col. William P. Rice and Mr. Charles Campbell, son of ex-Judge Campbell, both of New York, are here in connection with the beginning of operations by the Manicoungan Fish. Oil, and Gusno Company, in which they are large shareholders. The New York directors of the company are ex-Judge Campbell, Mr. Hutchings, President, and E. M. Jerome, Treasurer. The capital is \$300,000. There are four Montreal directors-Messra. J. O. Dupuis, Alexis Dupuis, Arthur Gagnon, and A. M. Perkins. The company has obtained special privileges from the Government, inciuding the right to fish in the river St. Lawrence and the waters adjacent thereto, the manufacturing of fish oil and guano, and the sale of those articles, the building and equipping of vessels for such fishery and of factories for making oil and guano, as well as the car-

ping of vessels for such fishery and of factories for making oil and guano, as well as the carrying on of any forwarding business, the constructing, owning, chartering, or leasing of ships, steamboats, wharves, roads, or other property required for the purposes of the company. Its work is to be chiefly carried on at Manicoungan in Saguenay county.

Manicoungan is a peninsuls on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite Rimoueki, where the tide rises ten to sixteen leet upon a hard sand shoal five miles deep. Here has been constructed a mill costing \$87.000, for the manufacture of fish oil and guano, while other factories are to be erected for the canning of food fish, such as salmon, mackerel, and eels. The capacity of the mill already erected is 4,000 gallons of oil and seventy-five tons of guano per day, and it is said to be the linest of its kind in the world. The waters in the vicinity teem with fish of various varieties suitable for the manufacture of oil and fertilizers, while porpoises abound.

Preparations are being made to begin operations as soon as the ice is off the river, and the company has already hired some 150 hands, most of whom will engage in fishing and porpoise easily taken, furnishing an immense quantity of oil, but its skin is also much sought after for tanning purposes, in the winter the company will turn its attention to the seals, which are so plentiful in this latitude, not only saving the skins, but utilizing its mill for extracting seal oil.

Now that an American company has taken up this business in earnest, Canadian fishermen are expressing surprise that it has remained for so long a time undeveloped, and as the whole river and guif of the St. Lawrence below Quebec swarms with oil-producing fish of various species, it is probable that the Manicousgan company will be specially followed by others of a similar character.

TWO CENTS THAT WOULDN'T PASS. the Sidewalk and Coveted by Passers By.

Ingenious Charley York, driver of Water Tower No. 1, soldered a bright two-cent piece to the head of a long nail early yesterday morning. Then he went out in Centre street, drove a piece of wood between one of the interstices of the flagging in front of the window of the house of Engine 7. and hammered the nall fato the wood. Two girls on their way to work came along, saw the coin shining invitingly at them. and dived for it simultaneously. There was a muffled roar of laughter from the engine house and the girls abandoned the tussle for

house and the girls abandoned the tussle for the money. looked red, made faces at the fremen, and went on as far as the corner, where they stopped and laughed for several minutes over the efforts of a prosperous-looking citizen in a slik hat to pick up the coin.

In less than half an hour the curbstones on both sides of Centre streat were lined with people anxious to see their fellow beings look ridiculous. Everybedy who got fooled joined the spectators, and the laugh that went up every minute or so could be heard half a block away. The salcon across the way from the engine house did an immense business from 7 o clock until dark, as spectators of the fun sought refuge there from the rain.

These are some of the things the fremen observed:

An Italian worked for a minute trying to provide

These are some of the things the firemen observed:

An Italian worked for a minute trying to pry the coin up with an old jackknife. When he got the laugh he opened a grimy fist and displayed three cents, and indicated by taking an invisible drink that he needed the undetachable two-cent place to get a glass of something. An armiess man kicked the heel of his shoe off trying to get the money, and then called a boy who was bassing, remarking. "Bay, Johnny, pick that up for me: I've just dropped it." The boy was fly, and the armless man took a front row among the spectators and had his revenge. this revenge.

A plumber, with a limited sense of the ridiculous, tried to pull the coin up with his pincers.

A cop drove him away.

These are some of the reflections of the fire-

men: Silk-hatted men who look prosperous are as anxious to add two cents to their prosperity as men who haven't two cents, or have only two. The average New Yorker likes a joke, even if the on himself, and laughs with the laughers. Not one man in ten can see a two-cent piece on the sidewalk, although he may step over it. Not one man in three is on the alert for "sells" on April 1. The dignified man who refuses to smile or look pleasant when sold always gets the loud-est laugh. There is more fun in a two-cent piece nailed on the sidewalk than there is in a three-ringed circus.

Stonewall Jackson. RICHMOND, April 1 .- It is now said that President Harrison has tendered the Richmond Post Office to Mrs. Stonewall Jackson. This lady has been living with her father, in North Carolina, during the past six months. Her father has reached a very advanced age, for which reason she declined the tender of the which reason she declined the tender of the Post Office at Lexington. Va., where the body of her husband is burled. Her friends here will, however, endeavor to induce her to accept the Richmond Postmastership, which is a lucrative one. Mrs. Jackson is of a singularly unobtrusive disposition and an enthusiastic church woman. When Gen. Grant was elected President he appointed Miss Lizzle Van Lew Postmaster of Richmond. She was a Union sympathizer during the war, and rendered the Union cause signal servics. She held the office during the two terms of President Grant. It is said that the President thinks that by appointing Mrs. Jackson he will not have to recognize either of the contending Republican factions here, and will at the same time give the office to a lady held in high esteem by all parties.

Wanted to Ball Out a Boy. A Baxter street clothing dealer called at

the Mulberry street police station the other day and said he wanted to ball out a boy who had been arrested for a misdemeanor. had been arrested for a misdemeanor. Ho didn't know the boy's name, and said that he had been asked by a friend of the boy's fathor to go his bail. There were two boys locked up for the same offence, so the clothing dealer went away and got the man who had asked him to ball the boy out. This man didn't know the boy's name either, and he denied that he was a friend of the boy stather. He said the boy worked for him, and that was why he was interested in the matter. Both boys were produced, and the right one was selected and bailed out.



have passed together into proverb as types of comfort and "fitting." But the famous Hanna Shoe, which starts right and is made to last on a proper "last," as varied as human feet are, is old in comfort on its first day of use and is "new" to the end in sticking to its first quality. Once purchased, always prized,

HANAN & SON.

AT RETAIL. 207% BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Between Rende and Dunne ats. 1,203 BROADWAY. Cor. 29th st., New York. 865 PULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Our Shoes can be obtained from our Agents in the principal cities of the United States. A postal card addressed to us will put them within your reach.

NICARAGUA CANAL MODEL. A model of the Nicaragua Canal will be on exhibition at the Gardeld Sate Deposit Company's rooms, and at, near 6th av. TUESDAY and THUESDAY, April 2 and 4, between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Those interested are inCHICKERING HALL

OUR WONDERFUL NERVOUS SYSTEM

First of the Spring Course of Magnificently Illustrated Lectures by Dr. Greene, the Popular Lecturer and Physician,

Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th st., New York, who is our most famous lecturer on health subjects, as well as be-ing the best known and most successful specialist in the curs of nervous and chronic diseases, delivered the first of his spring course of magnificently lituatrated lectures in Chickering Hall last evening before an immense

audience. It is a well-known fact that Dr. Greene long ago dis carded the use of poisonous drugs in his treatment of the sick, and it is due not only to his skill as a phy-sician, but to his wonderful system of curing disease to harmless vegetable remedies, that his reputation is known far and wide as the most successful physician in the curs of all forms of nervous and chronic dis-eases. Patients flock to his office or write him from all parts of the United States to be cured of their com-

Under the use of these harmless vegetable medecines as prepared and prescribed by Dr. Greene, a core is almost certain to result, as thousands who have been restored to health and strength by their use can testify, and from our knowledge of these wonderful medicine

the best assurance of cure.

Another thing which renders these curative remedies of more easy access to sufferers from disease, and therefore makes restoration to health more readily ob tainable, is the fact that Dr. Greene can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter, at his office, 35 West 14th st., New York, by all who desire, and thou-sands are taking advantage of this fact to regalu their lost health.

As an instance of the

Extraordinary Popularity of Dr. Greene's harmless vegetable remedies, we will

mention one which is known and used in thousands of homes throughout the length and breadth of the land-Dr. Greene's Nervura, the great brain and nerve invigorant, which is to-day acknowledged by physicians and public alike as being the greatest restorer of lost health and strength that has ever been discovered. The demand for this most valuable remedy, this giver of strength to the nerves and renewed life to the body. is something unprecedented. It is the most successful remady ever discovered and its sales at drug stores throughout the country have reached encrinous propor-tions. The astonishing demand for this wonderful nerve cure is beyond all belief, it being difficult at times to supply the demand, which is always increasing. As the greatest health restorer it stands unrivalled. It cures more cases of disease than any other known medicine. and has saved thousands upon thousands from paralysis, insanity, nervous prostration, physical exhaustion or death. It is highly endorsed by physicians, strongly

friends and relatives by ministers, lawyers, teachers, and the people as offering a sure and absolutely certain cure for nervous diseases. Safferers from the many forms of nervous affections purchase it of their druggists, and, finding that it im-mediately tones up and invigorates their nerves and puts life and strength into their weary limbs, return again and again for it, and send all the aufferers within their knowledge to regain health and strength by its use. In this way its sales have spread, and the demand for its wonderful health-giving properties renders it one of the most popular and wide-selling medicines known

recommended by druggists, is used everywhere with

the most remarkable success, and urged upon sick

at the present day.

Most of the so-called nerve remedies in use by physicians generally are of such a poisonous and injurious nature that people have become not only disgusted but actually afraid to use them, and for this cent Min to This Wonderful Remedy.

Dr. Greene's Nervura, which is made from pure and harmless vegetable medicines, fresh from the lap of Nature and perfectly marvellous in their nerve-invigorating and health-restoring powers.
What wonder that the sick, who have been using pol-

sonous drugs with no benefit until they are well-nigh discouraged, should seize upon this great restorer of health and strength! What wonder that the community is aroused to enthusiasm over this true medicine of Na-ture, which is so sure to give back to the weakened and exhausted erstem the strength it has lost-this wonderful remedy, which imparts atrength and vigor to the brain and nerves, vitalizes and invigorates all the physical powers, and restores the sick sgain to that grand degree of lasty strength, of bounding pulse and strong physical and nerve power which in ignorance of folly they have exhausted! All druggists keep it for \$1

This evening at 8 o'clock, in Chickering Hall, Dr. Greene will give his remarkably interesting and grandly With the state of opportunity for ladies, especially those who are alling, to gain an exact knowledge of their conditions, as well as to learn how health can be restored. Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock the Doctor will deliver his great and important private lectures to gentlemen only on "The Science of Life" and "The Philosophy of Manhood." We should advise all gentlemen who can possibly do so to attend these lectures, as they will be of the greatest value and interest to them. All the tures are profusely illustrated by dissolving views,

How Some Photographs Sell.

"Since Kyrle Bellew began playing in 'Antony and Cleopatra' with Mrs. Potter the sale of his photograph has fallen off twothirds," said a clerk in a Broadway store yes-terday. "The girls who formerly were his chief admirers do not take the same interest in him they once did. The best selling photographs of men at present are those of Maurice graphs of men at present are those of Maurice Barrymore and Herbert Kelcey. Barrymore's sell best. His recent popularity began with his work in 'Captain Swift' at the Madison Square Theatre. Mrs. Cleveland's photographs have sold poorly for the past six months, and Mrs. Harrison's never did have much of a sale. The chief demand at present is for photographs of Jane Hading. Mary Anderson, Elsie Leslie. Mrs. Potter, and Mrs. Langtry. The pictures of the Jersey Lily have always sold well. Take them all in all, they have had the best sale of those of any actress now before hest sale of those of any actress now before the American public."

THE BRIGHTON SUIT.

Why Ready-made Clothing is Better than Custom Work - Points Worth Reading.

It is wonderful to note the enormous increase of trade in ready-made clothing, but when the facts are known as to the great improvement made by manufacturers it is no longer a wonder. The London and Liverpool Clothing Company

at 86 and 88 Bowery, corner of Hester street, have after many years of labor manufactured the most perfect-fitting garments that the hands and skill of man can make. The Brighton Suit will be our great leader this spring. There is none of the ready-made look about the Brighton Suit. They are cut by the very best artists in our line and are made by the best custom tailors during the winter months. There is no break in the breast and the waist sits snugly to the body. The shoulders are perfect models. If you go to a tailor he will charge you four times the price of the Brighton Suit and will not give half the satisfaction. The London and Liverpool Clothing Company have placed 50,000 magnificent Brighton Suits on their counters. There are over two thousand different patterns to select rom. They are made from the very finest of imported woollens, including cassimeres and worsteds from our own mills. Each suit is lined throughout with silk and satin; also the back of vest. Trousers are cut wide or medium. Our price for the Brighton Suit. in sacks, frocks, cutaways, or Prince Alberts, will be \$15. Gentlemen in the habit of paying high prices for clothing will do well and save money and trouble by asking our salesmen to show you the Brighton Suit, the handsomest and most perfect-fitting suit in the world. London and Liverpool Clothing Company, 86 and 88 Bowery, corner Hester street. Open evenings.

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RICHARD INGRAHAM